



TECHNICAL REPORT ON STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME (SIWES)

UNDERTAKEN AT

WALLY B FEED MEAL ENTERPRISES

OSIN OKETE ALONG ASA DAM ROAD, ILORIN, KWARA STATE

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PREFACE

This contain a written report of the work done by me during the four month industrial attachment with one of the best broadcasting media organisation in Wally B. Feed Meal Enterprises.

This work goes further to share the experience I had in the station. This summarize all the things I learnt and the problems encountered by me and my recommendation and conclusion of all my work.

DEDICATION

Firstly, I want to dedicate this work to the Almighty God who saw me through the period of internship, gracing me with wisdom, strength, knowledge, understanding and unending list of great things.

Also, I dedicated this report to my parents, **MR. AND MRS. TERRY** for their love, care and support since the time I was born till this moment. I say thanks to my parents.

I am also grateful to my family and friends who has always been there for me in term of need and supports. Thanks to you all.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The favour of God that went before me cannot be overlooked. Almighty God saw me through my stay at Wally B. Feed Meal Enterprises. I want to thank him for the wisdom and speed he gave to me to adapt to the work, he protected me, ordered my steps, I gave me good health and speed blessed the work of my hand. I am indeed grateful.

My profound gratitude goes to my lovely parents **MR. AND MRS. TERRY** for their active role as a parent, throughout my training. I really want to appreciate all my friend for their love and support too. God Bless you all.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION/MEANING OF SIWES

SIWES was established by Industrial Training Fund (ITF) in 1973 to solve the problem of lack of adequate practical skills preparatory for employment in industrial by Nigerian graduates of tertiary institution.

The scheme exposes student to industry based skills necessary for a smooth transition from the classroom to the world of work. It affords student of tertiary institution the opportunity of being familiarized and exposed to the needed experience in handling machinery and equipment which are usually not available in the educational institution.

Participation in SIWES has become a necessary pre-condition for the award of Diploma and Degree Certificates in specific discipline in most institution of higher learning in the country, in accordance with the education policy of government.

1.2 BRIEF HISTORY OF SIWES

SIWES was founded in 1973 by ITF (Industrial Training Funds) to address the problem of tertiary institution graduates' lack of appropriate skills for employment in Nigerian industries.

SIWES is the Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme students are out annually to professional organization relevant to their course of study with the help of the institution based coordinator. The scheme takes up at the end of the first year during the ND programme for science oriented course, study in polytechnics.

1.3 PURPOSE OF SIWES

In the earlier stage, student are graduating without any technical knowledge or working experience and this makes them to undergo further training after securing an employment. With this reason, student industrial training was established.

During this programme, as designed by the ITF, student are expected to get technical assistance and acquire more experience scheme in their chosen field of study and exposed them to the usage of source machines and safety precaution where relevant before the completion of their programme in their various institutions.

1.4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVE OF SIWES

1. To provide an avenue for student in the Nigerian Institution to acquire industrial skills and experience during their course of study.
2. To prepare students for the work situation they are likely to meet after graduation.
3. To expose the student to work method and techniques in handling equipment and machinery that may not be available in their institution.
4. To allow the transition phase from school to the world of working environment easier and facilitate students contact for later job placements.

5. To provide student with an opportunity to apply their theoretical knowledge in real work situation thereby bridging the gap between theory and practice.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION

Wally B. Feed Meal enterprises is a non-governmental organization based in Kwara State. It specializes in Institute of Applied Sciences (IAS) training and skill acquisition, operating within the Kwara State Science Academy. The organization was established to provide individuals with practical IAS knowledge and hands-on experience in various aspects of the field. Over the years, it has expanded its services to cover multiple domains, including computer engineering, system repairs and maintenance, programming, and computer graphics.

2.2 DEPARTMENT IN WALLY B.

- Fish Department
- Poultry Department
- Crop Cultivation Department

2.3 INSTRUMENTS USED IN FARMING

- ✓ Hoe
- ✓ Rake
- ✓ Fork
- ✓ Shovel

- ✓ Axe
- ✓ Plough
- ✓ Wheelbarrow
- ✓ Seeder and Fertilizer
- ✓ Sickle
- ✓ Sprayer
- ✓ Tractor
- ✓ Cultivator
- ✓ Baler
- ✓ Harrows
- ✓ Pruning shears
- ✓ Pitchfork
- ✓ Sprinkler etc.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 EXPERIENCE ACQUIRED

We the SIWES students are interviewed by the General Manager of the Wally B. Feed Meal Enterprises in person of **Wally Bantefa**, we are also given lecture by the SIWES coordinator.

3.2 WORK DONE

During my SIWES program at Wally B. Feed Meal Enterprises. I did so much work. The work include:

Aquaculture farming, also known as aquafarming, is the controlled cultivation of aquatic organisms like fish, shellfish, algae, and other aquatic plants, similar to how agriculture farms land-based crops and livestock.

CATFISH FARMING

Catfish farming is the practice of raising catfish in ponds, tanks, or channels. It's a common practice in warm climates and can be a safe and inexpensive way to produce food.

Benefits of Catfish Farming

- **Food security:** Catfish farming can help meet local demand and reduce reliance on imported fish.
- **Economic development:** Catfish farming can create jobs and income in rural and urban areas.

- **Environmental safety:** Catfish raised in tanks or channels can be safer for the environment because waste and disease are contained.



Tips for catfish farming

- **Pond design:** Ponds can be built on sloping or level land, but the number, size, and shape are limited by water supplies, topography, and soil.
- **Feeding:** Feeding is a key part of catfish farming and requires skill and time to get right.
- **Water quality:** The cleanliness of the water tanks is important for the success of the catfish.
- **Water management:** A water-distribution system and drainage facilities are needed to keep the water clean and replace dirty water with clean water.

Catfish propagation, whether natural or artificial, involves several key steps, including selecting breeding stock, ensuring proper maturation, obtaining eggs and sperm, fertilization, incubation, and rearing of the larvae.

1. Natural Propagation:

- **Selection of Brood Fish:** Choose healthy, mature catfish for breeding.
- **Breeding Environment:** Provide a suitable breeding area, like a pond or enclosure, with proper water quality and temperature.
- **Pairing:** Introduce males and females into the breeding area, allowing them to mate naturally.
- **Spawning:** Catfish spawn naturally, releasing eggs and sperm, which then fertilize.
- **Incubation and Hatching:** The eggs are incubated and hatch naturally in the breeding environment.
- **Rearing:** The hatched larvae are reared in the pond or enclosure until they reach a suitable size for release or further rearing.

2. Artificial Propagation:

- **Selection of Brood Fish:** Select healthy, mature catfish for breeding.
- **Maturation:** Ensure the brood fish are in good condition and have reached sexual maturity.
- **Hormone Treatment (Optional):** In some cases, hormones may be used to induce final maturation and ovulation in the female catfish.
- **Stripping:** Obtain eggs from the female (stripping) and sperm (milt) from the male.

- **Fertilization:** Fertilize the eggs with the sperm in a controlled environment.
- **Incubation:** Incubate the fertilized eggs in a controlled environment to ensure they hatch.
- **Rearing:** The hatched larvae are reared in a controlled environment until they reach a suitable size for release or further rearing.

PEPPER PLANTS

Pepper plants can be propagated through cuttings from runner shoots, seeds, or stolon's, with cuttings being the most common commercial method.



Here's a more detailed look at each method:

✓ Cuttings:

- **Runner shoots:** These are the most suitable for propagation, and cuttings are taken from them.
- **Rooting:** Cuttings are rooted in a seedbed and transplanted when they have 4-7 new leaves.

- **Rapid Multiplication Method:** A method developed at Sri Lanka and modified for India involves using bamboo halves (splits) for rapid multiplication.
- **Trench Method:** Another method involves creating a trench, filling it with a rooting medium, and planting the cuttings.
- ✓ Seeds:
 - **Direct seeding or transplanting:** Peppers can be established by either direct seeding or transplanting.
 - **Seedling care:** Plant seeds in flats with sterile, soilless germination mix, and use a heating mat to maintain a soil temperature of 70°F until seedlings emerge.

✓ Stolons:

Black pepper can also be propagated using stolons, which are underground stems that produce new plants.

Grafting: Grafting is another method of propagation, especially for green Sichuan pepper trees.

Other methods:

- **Drip irrigation:** Drip irrigation is an effective and efficient method for irrigating pepper plants.
- **Leaf roller:** Leaf roller is a pest that can damage pepper plants.
- **Rooting medium:** A variety of rooting mediums can be used for pepper cuttings, such as pure sand.

SWEET POTATO

Sweet potato cultivation involves planting slips (sprouts) in well-drained, sun-drenched areas with warm temperatures, followed by regular watering, weeding, and pest control, typically taking 85-120 days to mature.



Here's a more detailed guide to sweet potato cultivation:

1) Soil and Location:

- **Soil:** Sweet potatoes thrive in well-drained, sandy loamy soil with high organic matter content.
- **Sunlight:** They require full sun, ideally 6-8 hours of direct sunlight per day.
- **Climate:** Sweet potatoes are frost-sensitive and prefer warm climates.

2) Planting:

- **Slips:** Sweet potatoes are not grown from seeds; instead, they are propagated from slips (sprouts from existing sweet potatoes).

- **Planting Time:** Plant slips after the last frost, when the soil has warmed up.
- **Planting Method:** Make holes 6 inches deep and 12 inches apart. Bury slips up to the top leaves, gently press the soil down, and water well.
- **Planting Material:** Cuttings from the tips of the vine are the best planting material.

3) Care:

- **Watering:** Maintain consistent moisture, especially during the early growth stages.
- **Weeding:** Regularly remove weeds to prevent competition for nutrients and water.
- **Pest Control:** Monitor for common pests and diseases, and take appropriate action as needed.
- **Fertilization:** Apply fertilizer as needed, following local recommendations.

4) Harvesting

- **Maturation:** Sweet potatoes typically mature in 85 to 120 days.
- **Harvesting:** Dig up the sweet potatoes carefully, being gentle to avoid bruising.
- **Storage:** Store harvested sweet potatoes in a cool, dry place.

POULTRY FARM

Poultry farming is the practice of raising domesticated birds like chickens, ducks, turkeys, and geese for meat, eggs, and sometimes feathers, a crucial aspect of animal husbandry and food production.



Key Concepts of Poultry Farming:

Purpose: Poultry farming aims to efficiently produce poultry products, primarily meat and eggs, to meet food demand.

Types of Poultry: Common types raised include chickens (broilers for meat, layers for eggs), ducks, turkeys, and geese.

- **Management:** Poultry farming involves providing adequate housing, food, water, and maintaining hygiene to ensure the health and productivity of the birds.
- **Breeding and Genetics:** Selective breeding plays a significant role in improving traits like growth rate, egg production, and meat quality.
- **Economic Importance:** Poultry farming contributes to food security, income generation, and employment opportunities, especially in rural areas.

- **Environmental and Health Impacts:** Intensive poultry farming can have environmental and health impacts if not managed properly, requiring attention to waste management, disease prevention, and resource use.
- **Food Safety:** Ensuring food safety is crucial throughout the entire poultry production chain, from farm to consumer, to minimize risks of foodborne pathogens.
- **Farming Systems:** Poultry farming can range from small-scale backyard operations to large-scale commercial farms, with different systems like intensive, semi-intensive, and extensive farming.

So much work was done by me during my SIWES program at Wally B. Feed Meal Enterprises.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SIWES is the Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme. Student are out annually to professional organization relevant to their course of study with the help of the institution based. Coordinator and the scheme takes up at the end of the first year during the ND programme for science oriented course study in polytechnics. The scheme was established by the ITF (Industrial Training Fund) to solve the problem of lack of adequate practical skills. During this programme, student are expected to get technical assistance and acquired more experience scheme in their chosen field of study.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 CHALLENGES ENCOUNTER

Honestly speaking, I faced a little bit challenged during my SIWES program;

- The place of my attachment is very far to my house
- Lack of available industry in the location of some student.
- High cost of transport fare from student resident to the location of the attachment.
- Laziness of some student during the attachment.

SOLUTION

- Government should increased their investment on establishing companies for science oriented student.
- Their should be a certain amount to be paid to the student during the attachment.
- Their should be a monthly check on the student during the attachment.

5.2 RECOMMENDATION

I want to say a very big thank you to the government for introducing the SIWES programme which helps in motivating students in their course of study and also to increase the knowledge and understanding of students on their future endeavor.

I will advice the government to ensure the supervisor to supervise all students involved in the program and also encourage them by paying a token amount to the student in order to motivate and release the burden to transport fare being complained by students.

Student should be aware that SIWES is not for money acquisition rather it for knowledge and practical exposure to their course of study.

5.3 CONCLUSION

Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is a scheme that improved the technical knowledge of student in the Nigerian institution. The scheme expose student to work method and techniques in handling equipment and machinery that may not be available in their institutions. It is a good process that every science oriented course must undergoes.

As for me, the SIWES I undergoes in News and Current Affairs exposed me to the practical aspect of News and Editing. It widening my knowledge and skill on the discipline the scheme equips student properly to fact any future challenges pertaining to the News and interview.

Lastly, big thanks to the Industrial Training Fund (ITF) for the establishment of SIWES which now serves as an opportunity for we students of the Nigerian Institution.